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PRISON CHAPEL SERVICE



WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

**OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, U. S.
CONTROL OFFICE APO 742 U. S. ARMY**

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Private Searches for Missing Personnel or American bodies	AGAM-PM 293.9 15 July 1946, WDAGO
Return of Dependents' Household Goods to the United States	AG 414 GDS-AGO 25 July 1946, USFET
Overtime Pay for WD Civilian Employees	AG 240 (CO) 2 August 1946, OMGUS
Use of Penicillin for Treatment of Special Cases	AG 700 MCH-AGO 2 August 1946, USFET
Bulk Declarations of Certain Surplus Spare Parts and Expendable Supplies in Overseas Commands	AG 400.7 GDS-AGO 6 August 1946, USFET
Confinement of Personnel Awaiting Trial	AGPE-R-A 250.3 7 August 1946, WDAGO
Property of PWs and Civilian Internees	AG 383.9 PMG-AGO 10 August 1946, USFET
Unauthorized Possession of Chemical Warfare Ammunition	AG 471 GDS-AGO 10 August 1946, USFET
Discontinuance of ATC Service	AG 322 RYT-AGO 13 August 1946, USFET
Support of the International Military Tribunal	AG 230 GDS-AGO 13 August 1946, USFET
Naming of Military Installations	AG 600.9 GAP-AGO 14 August 1946, USFET
SOPs as of 15 Aug 1946.	AG 461 AGL 15 August 1946, USFET
Educational Facilities in Switzerland	AG 350 GAP-AGO 14 August 1946, USFET
Personal Cable and Radio Service on the Continent	AG 311.22 AGM-AGO 16 August 1946, USFET
Use of Files on Personalities in the Information Field by Public Prosecutors	AG 350.05 (IA) 23 August 1946, OMGUS

Copies of Official Instructions listed in the Weekly Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.



Signal Corps Photo

PRISON CHAPEL SERVICE — The picture on this week's cover shows a view of the chapel at the Butzbach civilian prison in Butzbach, Greater Hesse. The chapel is so arranged that each participant in the service is virtually segregated and cannot see, or be seen by, anyone but the priest or minister who stands on a high pulpit in front of the congregation. (See "Prisons in the US Zone" on page 4 of this issue.)

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Sydney Souter, Chief of the Prisons Branch, Legal Division, OMGUS, wrote the article "Prisons in the US Zone." Mr. Souter was superintendent of the New Jersey Reformatory, Annandale, N. J. before joining OMGUS last June.

The material for the article "Glass" was furnished by **John M. Warde**, Chief of the Ceramics and Glass Section, Economic Division, OMGUS. Prior to coming to OMGUS, Mr. Warde saw service as a battery officer in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France and Germany.

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PRISONS in



A tall blonde youth clicked his heels and stood at rigid attention as you entered his cell. A minute previously, when you squinted through the little peephole in the heavy wooden door, he was looking forlornly at the blue sky framed in the high barred window of his confinement chamber. Outwardly he appeared docile and gave the impression of being contrite. He seemed grateful for your "Guten Tag." If he's like his compatriots he is a model of deportment and gives no trouble to his jailers. Behind his servility may be genuine humility or perhaps a cunning mind that contrived some outrageous crime. His offense could have ranged from the unlawful possession of American cigarettes to the deliberate murder of another human being. Whatever he did and however long he is forced to stay, his lot is difficult and he receives the barest comforts of life. He is in a German prison.

PREVAILING CONDITIONS

There are no "country clubs" among the 28 major prisons and the 222 jails supervised by Military Government in the US Zone. Most of them are old, dungeon-like, bleak and depressing. Some are converted monasteries, built centuries ago, with thick walls and other structural features reminiscent of medieval history. Modern plumbing is almost unknown, central heating is seldom provided, and all utilities are in keeping with the period ideas of their architecture. All institutions have one common problem: They are full to overflowing with prisoners of every description, age and extent of criminality.

The lack of space in German prisons

(Left) A prisoner is shown working in the shoe repair shop of the Butzbach prison. Signal Corps Photo

the US Zone

constitutes an ever increasing problem; one that could be a hazard to public health and safety, and one which is not likely to diminish for a long time if the present accelerated pace of courts continues. Military Government, cognizant of the personal welfare of the prisoner and his potential influence on the society to which he will return, has taken steps to correct overcrowding. Recently, two institutions have been acquired, giving a modicum of relief in Bavaria and Greater Hesse. The latter Land's new installation will provide, for the first time since the occupation, exclusive facilities for the incarceration of women offenders.

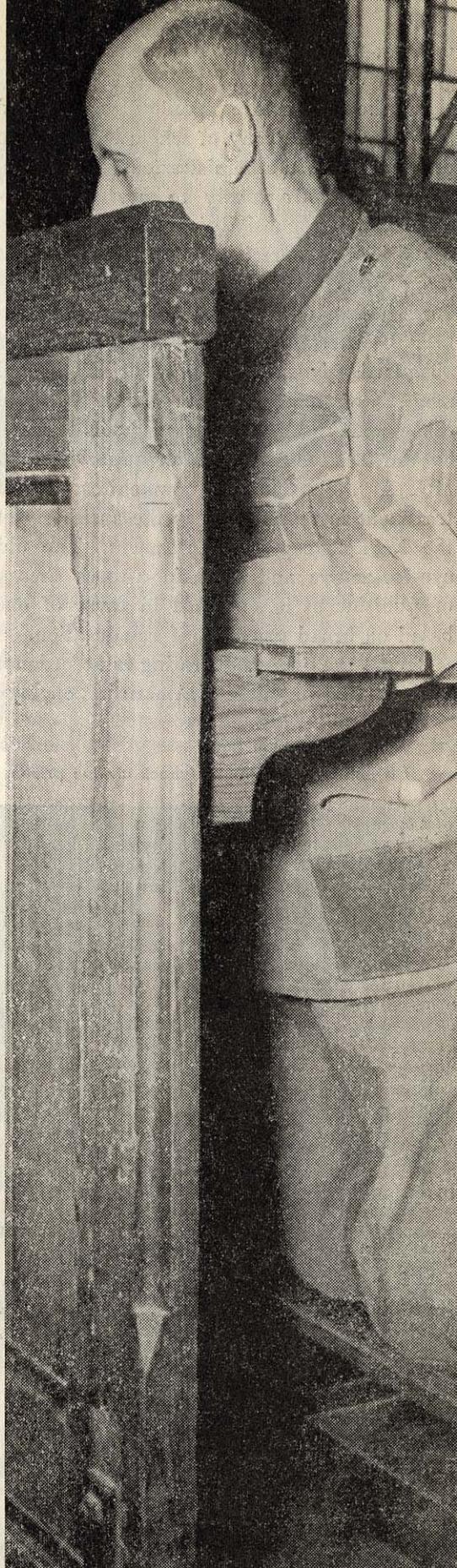
INSPECTORS CORRECT INJUSTICES

Military Government, aware of its goal to teach democracy by example as well as by precept, has in a number of instances combined the forces of the Prison, Public Safety and Inspector General's sections to make certain the rights of disenfranchised felons are not completely abrogated. Nutritional teams have explored the food situation and except in isolated cases have found no significant loss of weight. Inspections by trained American officers have uncovered and corrected many injustices, and their recommendations have put in process modern practices that will improve the total picture.

Present conditions in prisons have come about through a combination of unusual circumstances. Some buildings have been bombed and others are utilized for different purposes; supplies are not being manufactured, and worn-out equipment is not being replaced. New situations require new laws; new laws like old ones are violated, and

(Right) A prisoner is shown kneeling on one of the individual pews at the Butzbach civilian prison, Butzbach, Greater Hesse.

Signal Corps Photo



through the mills of enforcement grinds the grist of criminal offenders.

In the meanwhile Land directors and prison wardens, many of whom have had no previous prison-administration experience, are trying courageously to meet their new and arduous responsibilities. Training schools for prison officers have been established at the prisons of Bernau, Bavaria; Ludwigsburg, Wuertemberg-Baden; and Rockenberg, Greater Hesse. Three-week classes for 30 guards give instruction in principles and methods of treatment of prisoners. Selection of personnel to attend these schools is made by the Land director under supervision of MG. At the schools, a new philosophy of treatment is taught that is the antithesis of the Nazi concept of punishment. The old eye-for-an-eye and tooth-for-a-tooth theory of punishment is scrapped in favor of one based on broad principles of re-education.

To get the prisons operating in accordance with the best practices of American penology

is extremely difficult, but not a hopeless proposition. Working and associating with the dregs of society is not usually a very pleasant task; consequently able Germans, many of whom have suffered through years of war, are unwilling to align themselves with a mode of life that by its nature is depressing and sad. They prefer to turn to happier types of employment.

IMPROVEMENT ANTICIPATED

Improvement is made slowly, and as the corps of prison workers acquires confidence and gets additional help it is believed they will make the progress of which they are capable. Already an unfenced, unwalled training school for juveniles has been established in Bavaria. Here an earnest determination to develop discipline within the individual rather than impose it from without and above has met with marked success. New industries are being developed and most prisoners are usefully and gainfully

(Continued on page 18)

(Below) A view of a cell block at the Butzbach civilian prison.

Signal Corps Photo





GLASS

Glassware from German factories is famed for its expert workmanship and good quality, whether the sample be a piece of decorative Bohemian glass or the finely ground lens of a camera. Prior to the war Germany was the third largest glass producing nation of the world, surpassed only by the United States and Russia. Her normal output of between 600,000 and 800,000 metric tons a year was enough to supply domestic needs and maintain a steady flow of exports.

As with other large-scale industries, German glass manufacturing and distribution was highly cartelized. The financial structure extended into several other European glass-producing countries. Government control was effected through the trade organization "Wirtschaftsgruppe Glas Industrie," which MG dissolved at the beginning of the occupation.

VARIED GLASS PRODUCTS

The products of the glass industry are many and various. Optical glass includes lenses of all uses — from cameras, binoculars, and telescopes to ordinary spectacles. Scientific glass includes all varieties, sizes and shapes of laboratory ware as well as heat and chemical resisting and medical glass. Hollow glass consists of bottles, preserving

and packing glass, household and decorative articles, as well as various chemical and technical hollow glasses and illuminating and electro-technical glass. Still another branch of the industry works on processed and finished glass such as safety glass and glass fiber.

FIELD OF OPTICAL LENSES

In the very highly specialized field of optical lenses the estimated output of finished optical glass in 1941 was about 500 metric tons, largely binoculars, tanksighting telescopes, range finders, height finders and gun sights for the German armed forces. Before the war Germany was nearly independent of outside sources of supply of raw optical glass, and provided a steady flow of finished optical products to the rest of the world. In 1938, export trade in glass amounted to 50 million marks.

Practically all of the raw optical glass and high grade scientific optical glass came from one single firm, Jenaer Glaswerk, Schott und Genossen, at Jena in Thuringia, now in the Soviet Zone. This company was affiliated with the Carl Zeiss firm of Jena which was in turn connected with Zeiss Ikon AG, Dresden, also in the Soviet Zone. Some other plants capable of producing white plate glass used for lower grades of optical

Table 1: Production, Consumption and Export of Glass, 1938—1944

Period	Production		Consumption		Export	
	RM 1000	Metric Tons	RM 1000	Metric Tons	RM 1000	Metric Tons
Flat Glass						
1938		315,800	71,209	—	11,708	—
1939		435,300	93,625	—	14,940	—
1940		467,900	106,152	—	13,000	—
1941		484,300	118,588	—	15,596	—
1942		406,200	29,960*	—	4,550*	—
1943		592,790	—	439,014	—	57,675
1944		484,980	—	428,975	—	41,797
Hollow Glass						
1938	265,462	633,550	217,978		47,484	
1939	297,270	698,261	268,730		29,773	
1940	316,100	795,584	300,362		15,736	
1941	341,442	887,582	308,620		18,250	
1942	296,743	721,678	305,209		29,500	
1943	—	377,547**	310,273		33,840	
1944	—	661,566	290,523		24,460	
Processed and Finished Glass						
1938			95,945		57,765	
1939			124,990		38,201	
1940			164,010		30,016	
1941			209,654		24,483	
1942			223,752		28,900	
1943	Total Consumption and Export RM 275,238,000					
1944	Not available					

* Figures available for one quarter only.

** Figures for second half of year only.

glass are located in the other zones, but their output was not important.

The center of the German scientific glass industry was also located in Thuringia. About three-quarters of all German laboratory

glassware was produced by Jenaer Glaswerke, Schott and Genossen at Jena. Other works manufacturing scientific glass were located elsewhere in Germany, but their output was small by comparison.

Estimated figures for normal pre-war output of all scientific glass was about 35,000 metric tons annually, and during wartime the production of searchlight reflectors was about 1,200 metric tons. The export figures for 1938 totaled 3,079 metric tons which were made up of medical and chemical hollow glass, surgical and other instruments and thermometers.

Production, consumption, and export figures for the other types of glass from 1938 to 1944 are shown in Table 1.

The geographic distribution of the flat glass, hollow glass, and processed and finished glass industry by zones of occupation and including territory now Polish is given in Table 2.

PRODUCTION DURING WAR

During the war, Nazi standardization programs were instituted, and restrictions were placed on the manufacture of many glassware items. There was increased production of such essential glass products as optical glass, scientific glass for research and industrial use, certain types of domestic and hollow glass and glass fiber, while production of building and decorative glass was curtailed. The sale of barometers, cameras, and microscopes, to civilians was banned in 1942.

Sheet glass was standardized at a uniform thickness of 2 mm, and window glass sub-

stitutes of transparent plastics were made available to conserve glass. Scientific hollow glass was rigidly controlled by a licensing system. Standardization plans reduced the available thermometer types from 50 to 3, and thermos flask varieties from 700 to 10. Bottle production was restricted to 36 types of colored bottles, 21 varieties of white bottles, and nine styles of beer bottles. Container glass, packing glass, and flagon production was also subjected to standardization restrictions.

REDUCTION IN LIGHT BULB TYPES

The number of electric light bulb types was reduced from 2200 to 466, and surrender of old bulbs was required for the purchase of new. Only 28 household glass items including tumblers, beer and wine glasses, mugs, plates and dishes were authorized, and distribution was controlled to give preference to such "vulnerable districts" as army depots, hospitals and hotels.

Shortages of coal and soda ash during the war years reportedly handicapped glass production. Glass production in the US Zone had ceased entirely when the occupation commenced because of lack of transportation, coal and raw material, though glass productive capacity in the Zone had suffered less than a four percent loss due to war damage.

With the cooperation of US Army engineers, MG took immediate action on the

Table 2: Geographic Distribution of Glass Industry

Zone	Percent of Flat Glass Industry *	Percent of Hollow Glass Industry *	Percent of Processed and Finished Glass Industry *
US	13.3	5.8	8.3
British	52.1	39.9	21.2
French	6.8	4.9	0.4
Soviet	16.4	47.9	45.0
Polish Territory	11.4	6.5	25.1

* Based on 1943 data, neglecting removals and war damages occurring after that year.

Table 3: Principal Glass Producers, US Zone

Firm	Location	Products	Est. Monthly Capacity in Metric Tons
	Flat Glass		
Deutsche Tafelglas AG	Weiden, Bavaria	Sheet Glass	2,700
Vereinigte Glaswerke Aachen	Mannheim-Waldhof	Cast Glass	1,500
L. Lamberts Glasfabrik	Holenbrunn	Cast Glass	450
Spiegelglas Union AG		Plate Glass	
	Hollow Glass		
Amberger Flaschenhuettten AG	Amberg	Beverage Bottles	557
Spessarter Hohlglaswerke GmbH	Lohr	Packing Cases	250
Hammerschmidt Glashuetten-werke	Klein Tettau	Packing Cases	143
Bayrische Flaschen Glashuetten-werke	Steinbach a. Wald	Beverage Bottles	446
Glaswerke Tettaugrund GmbH	Tettau	Packing Cases	259
Deutsche Spiegelglas AG	Mitterteich	Illuminating Glass Optical Glass	350
Finished and Processed Glass			
Heraeus Quartzglas GmbH	Hanau/Main	Hollow Glass Processing	
Siebert & Kuhn	Oberkaufungen bei Kassel	Hollow Glass Processing	
Spiegelglas Union AG	Fuerth/Bavaria	Flat Glass Finishing	
C & E Mahla GmbH	Lauf	Glass Fibre	
Glaswerke Warmensteinach	Warmensteinach	Glass Ware	

critical shortage of flat glass for building purpose in the Zone by putting into operation two plants capable of producing this badly needed material. The Deutsche Tafelglas AG, at Weiden in Bavaria, which with a rated monthly output of 450,000 square meters of sheet glass was the largest flat glass producing plant in the Zone, was placed in operation on 18 September 1945. Three weeks later the Mannheim-Waldhof works

of the Vereinigte Glaswerk Aachen began manufacturing cast glass with a rated monthly output of 100,000 square meters of cast glass 7 mm thick. These two glass plants are the only factories of any importance in the US Zone now operating at a higher rate than 1938.

All told there are eight plants in the US Zone, capable of producing flat glass at an estimated monthly capacity of 6,000 metric

(Continued on page 18)

C E N T R A L G E R M A N A G E N C I E S



I N D U S T R Y

The proposed Central German Administrative Department of Industry will, subject to the directives of the Allied Control Authority, assume and be responsible for the exercise throughout Germany of such central powers and controls over industrial planning, and administration as will be assigned to it by the Allied Control Authority in accordance with the objective of Military Government and the Berlin Protocol. It has the double function of an advisory and executive body. In the initial stage its functions will be predominantly of an advisory character; as close supervision and direction by the Allied Control Authority are reduced, its executive functions will increase. The Department's activity will be limited, as far as possible to planning, while the actual execution of the program will be left to the Laender and Provincial governments. It will, however, be responsible for its execution and will, therefore, have supervisory jurisdiction.

Under the German Empire, governmental control of economic matters was, on the

whole, not centralized, but in accordance with the federal character of the Reich, was left to the administration of the various Laender. No central Reich authority for economic affairs existed before the first World War. Only during the war was a centralized system of industry control adopted, and allocation and distribution of raw materials and foodstuffs were handled by various war agencies and war corporations.

REICH MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS

The Reich Ministry of Economics, established under the Weimar Republic, exercised only limited functions. Most economic matters remained under the jurisdiction of the various Laender. No regional and local administrative machinery of the Ministry was in existence. The Ministry was, however, responsible for the Reich's commercial policy and international trade agreements (together with the Foreign Office); nationwide statistics; foreign exchange control; supervision of cartels and other matters. Certain functions

were, however, not handled directly by the Ministry itself, but delegated to special agencies which operated under the supervision of the Ministry. For example, statistics were handled by the Statistische Reichsamst.

CENTRALIZATION UNDER NAZIS

Under the Nazis, economic matters were rigidly centralized and the powers of the Reich Ministry greatly expanded. Land governments, under the Reorganization Law of the Reich of 1934, were subordinated to the Reich Government. In addition to making the Land Ministries, for all practical purposes, regional agencies of the Reich Ministries, all voluntary organizations of trade and industry, such as chambers of commerce and employers' associations, were placed under the jurisdiction of the Reich Ministry of Economics. An elaborate system of raw material and commodity controls was initiated as early as 1934 and placed under the direction of that Ministry. In the fall of 1934, most of the industrial responsibilities of the Economics Ministry were transferred to the Reich Ministry of Armament and War Production which had already established additional controls over German industry. Both ministries availed themselves of a comprehensive system of regional and local agencies.

RESPONSIBILITIES OUTLINED

It is now proposed to establish a Department of Industry which will be responsible for industrial statistics, estimates of production requirements, and the formulation of over-all production programs. In the exercise of the latter functions, it will prepare and submit programs for the transformation of manufacturing from a war to a peace economy in the spirit of the Berlin Protocol; will coordinate approved production programs and recommendations in consultation with the Department of Foreign Trade concerning resources and production available for exports as well as imports required for the production program, and will recommend industrial programs and practices to the Allied Control Authority for the im-

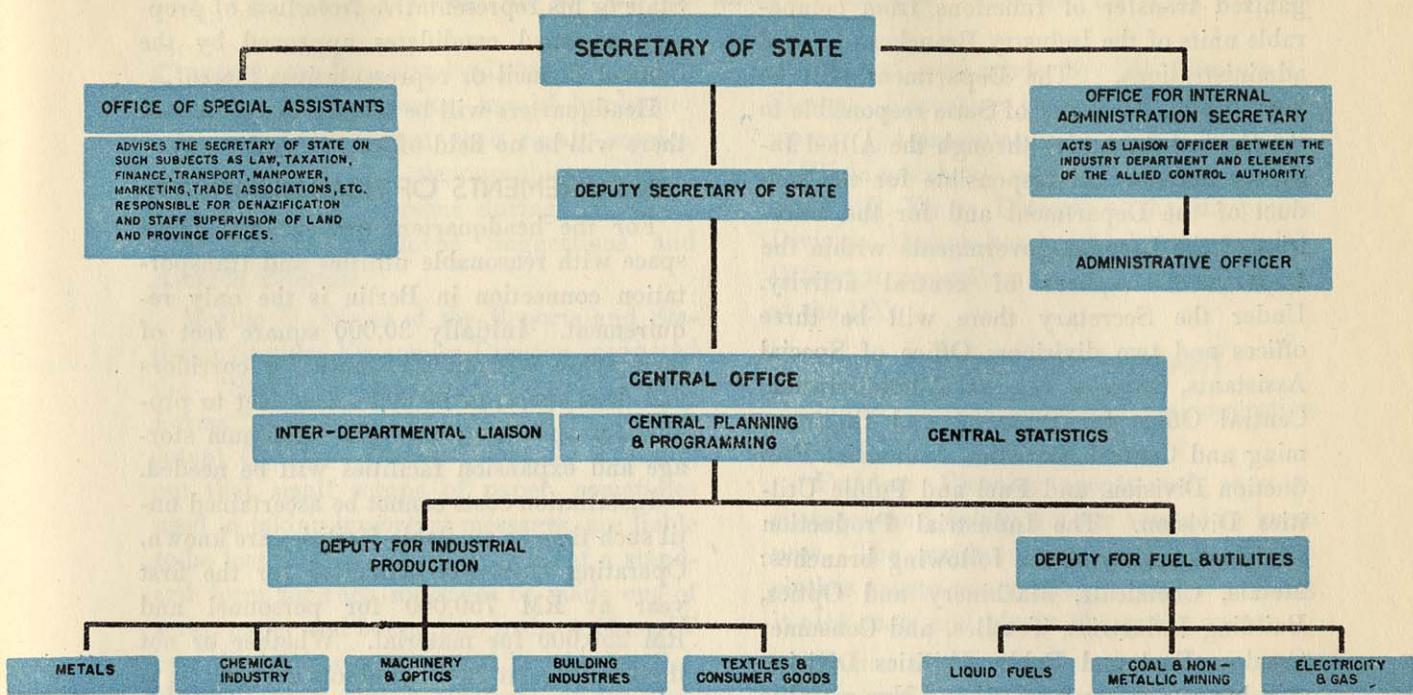
plementation of Military Government legislation and also the enactment of legislation as necessary. It will make recommendations to the Allied Control Authority concerning the allocations of fuel, electricity, raw materials, semi-finished products and other components, and suballocate these to the Laender or appropriate units. It will assist in the solution of production problems which affect more than one economic district and interfere with the production program. It will exercise staff supervision and coordination over approved production programs, transmitting them with appropriate directives for execution to the Laender or other appropriate economic units, and assure that there shall be no developments contrary to the provisions or spirit of the Berlin Protocol.

JURISDICTION OF ACA

As the supreme authority, the Allied Control Authority will exercise such powers of legislation, supervision and review as may be necessary to fulfill the purposes of the occupation.

Under the policies and instructions of the Industry Department, the Land Ministries of Economics, or comparable regional economic agencies, will organize and staff themselves as necessary to carry out the functions assigned them. They will screen requirements for fuel, electricity, raw material, semi-finished goods and other components and submit them to the Department, and will suballocate commodities to the various claimants; authorize the reactivation or continuance of production within territory, assure compliance with Allied objectives and directives, and make recommendations with respect to industrial programs and practices and any necessary legislation. They will report to the Department resources and production available for export and import requirements for approved production programs and will solve pressing production problems within their territories. Other functions may be imposed on them by the Department. Local units under the Laender or economic districts will perform such oper-

CENTRAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT INDUSTRY



ating functions as may be assigned them.

The Department will be under the control of the Allied Control Authority. In order effectively to exercise this control, a Quadripartite Bureau for Industry should be established within the Allied Control Authority under the Industry Committee and should be charged with full responsibility for the supervision of the German Central Agency. The Bureau should be given definitive executive powers within established policies, so that supervision of the operation of the German Central Agencies can be effectively carried out, and the Bureau should be authorized to communicate directly with other sections of the Allied Control Authority on matters relating to industry, such as foreign trade, internal commerce, and food and agriculture.

The relationship between the Department and Allied Control Authority will gradually change. During the initial stage of organization and staffing, specific and detailed supervision and direction by the Allied Bu-

reau for Industry of the Control Council will be necessary. During a second stage, the Industry Department will have to secure the assent of the Allied Control Authority in all major policy questions, and all functions assigned to it by the Allied Control Authority will be reviewed at regular intervals.

FINAL STAGE OF CONTROL

During the final stage, controls may be limited to a broad review of policy matters. Routine matters which fall within the frame of delegated powers will be reported to and reviewed by the Allied Bureau at certain stated intervals. Policy matters will be referred prior to execution, to the Allied Bureau, which is authorized by the Allied Control Authority to decide all issues except those of highest policy importance. These will be referred by the Allied Bureau to the Control Council through the Coordinating Committee for specific decision.

The organization plan for the Central In-

dustry Department is based on the assumption that it will be rudimentary at the outset but sufficiently functionalized to permit organized transfer of functions from comparable units of the Industry Branches of Zonal administrations. The Department will be headed by a Secretary of State responsible to the Control Authority through the Allied Industry Bureau and responsible for the conduct of the Department and for the activities of the Laender governments within the Department's sphere of central activity. Under the Secretary there will be three offices and two divisions; Office of Special Assistants, Office of Internal Administration, Central Office for Planning and Programming and Central Statistics, Industrial Production Division, and Fuel and Public Utilities Division. The Industrial Production Division consists of the following branches: Metals, Chemicals, Machinery and Optics, Building Industries, Textiles, and Consumer Goods. Fuel and Public Utilities Division will have branches for Coal and Non-metallic Mining, Oil, Electricity, and Gas.

RELATIONSHIP TO LAENDER

So far as possible, the relations of the Department to the Laender will be advisory and supervisory in character. Direct control of Laender and other local operations will be limited by narrowly defined powers to be prescribed by the Allied Control Authority. If proposals affect more than one Land or district, the Department will prescribe specific solutions and will be responsible for their implementation. It is not intended that the Department is to have local or field offices, and the Department will function through the Ministry of Economics in each Land on purely technical matters through industrial sections of the Landeswirtschafts-aemter or comparable agencies.

The proposed organization calls for seven top management positions, including the Secretary of State, his deputy, and the chiefs of offices and divisions. Six months after initial organization, the Central Industry Department will require a minimum of 200 persons of whom 50 would be top management

personnel and high ranking professional assistants. However, management positions will be filled at the discretion of the Secretary of State or his representative from lists of properly screened candidates approved by the Control Council or representatives thereof.

Headquarters will be located in Berlin and there will be no field offices.

REQUIREMENTS OF HEADQUARTERS

For the headquarters conventional office space with reasonable utilities and transportation connection in Berlin is the only requirement. Initially 30,000 square feet of floor space without allowance for corridors and dead space, or 60,000 square feet to provide for such allowance plus minimum storage and expansion facilities will be needed.

Installation costs cannot be ascertained until such time as available facilities are known. Operating costs are estimated for the first year at RM 750,000 for personnel and RM 250,000 for material. Whether or not the Department itself produces revenue, it is recommended that its expenses shall be carried out of general revenues to be provided for the Central Departments and any revenues which accrue to the Central Cashier Office shall not be earmarked for specific purposes. No current assets are known to exist.

Omgus Broadcasts

To speed the dissemination of Military Government announcements, directives and information to all units throughout the US Zone of Germany, OMGUS is inaugurating short daily broadcasts.

Starting 3 September and continuing each afternoon at 1500 hours, Monday through Friday, the broadcasts will be transmitted over Radio Munich on the short wave length of 5302.5 kilocycles.

The purpose of these official OMGUS broadcasts is to keep MG personnel abreast of official developments concerning their work and to insure immediate distribution of policy changes. All material is unclassified and available for release at the time of the broadcast.

FOUR AWARDS ANNOUNCED IN MG'S EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION CAMPAIGN

Suggestions for standardization of telephone message forms, use of hardwater softeners, extension of shoe repair service, and formation of a stenographic pool won awards for four persons during August in the OMGUS Employee Suggestions and Awards Program.

Morton D. Weiss of the Reports and Statistics Section, Economics Division, proposed the "Standardization of Phone Message Forms," which has been adopted by the Adjutant General's Office, OMGUS. Pointing out that small scraps of paper, sometimes used in taking important messages, are liable to be lost, Mr. Weiss suggested that a standard form for such messages be made out of scrap paper and bound into pads. A Class IV award of \$25 was presented him by Lt. Col. H. G. Jepson, acting chairman of the Employees Suggestions and Awards Committee.

"Repair of EM's and EW's civilian shoes" was suggested by 1st Sgt. Maurice Lindskog of the Adjutant's Section, Hq. Command, OMGUS. He wrote that "All EM and EW should be permitted the opportunity to have their civilian shoes repaired; and the chance to select either leather, rubber or composition soles. The shoe repair shop would be conducted on the same basis as the present shop which handles repairs for officers and civilians."

ACTION TAKEN ON SUGGESTION

Sgt. Lindskog's suggestion resulted in the provision of additional facilities for the repair of EM's and EW's civilian shoes, and won for him a Class IV award of \$25, the equivalent of which is available in merchandise from the PX or Gift Shop. Presentation was made by Capt. E. M. Alrich, commanding officer of Company A, Hq. Detachment.

The suggestion "Use of hardwater softeners to save waste of soaps, shampoos and

detergents" was made by Col. Vernum C. Stevens, Executive Officer, Manpower Division. The presentation of a Class IV award of \$25 in merchandise from the PX was made by Leo R. Werts, Director of the Manpower Division. Action has been taken by the PX Officer to requisition water softeners for sale at the PX.

FORM USED BY ENTRANT

Colonel Stevens submitted his suggestion as follows:

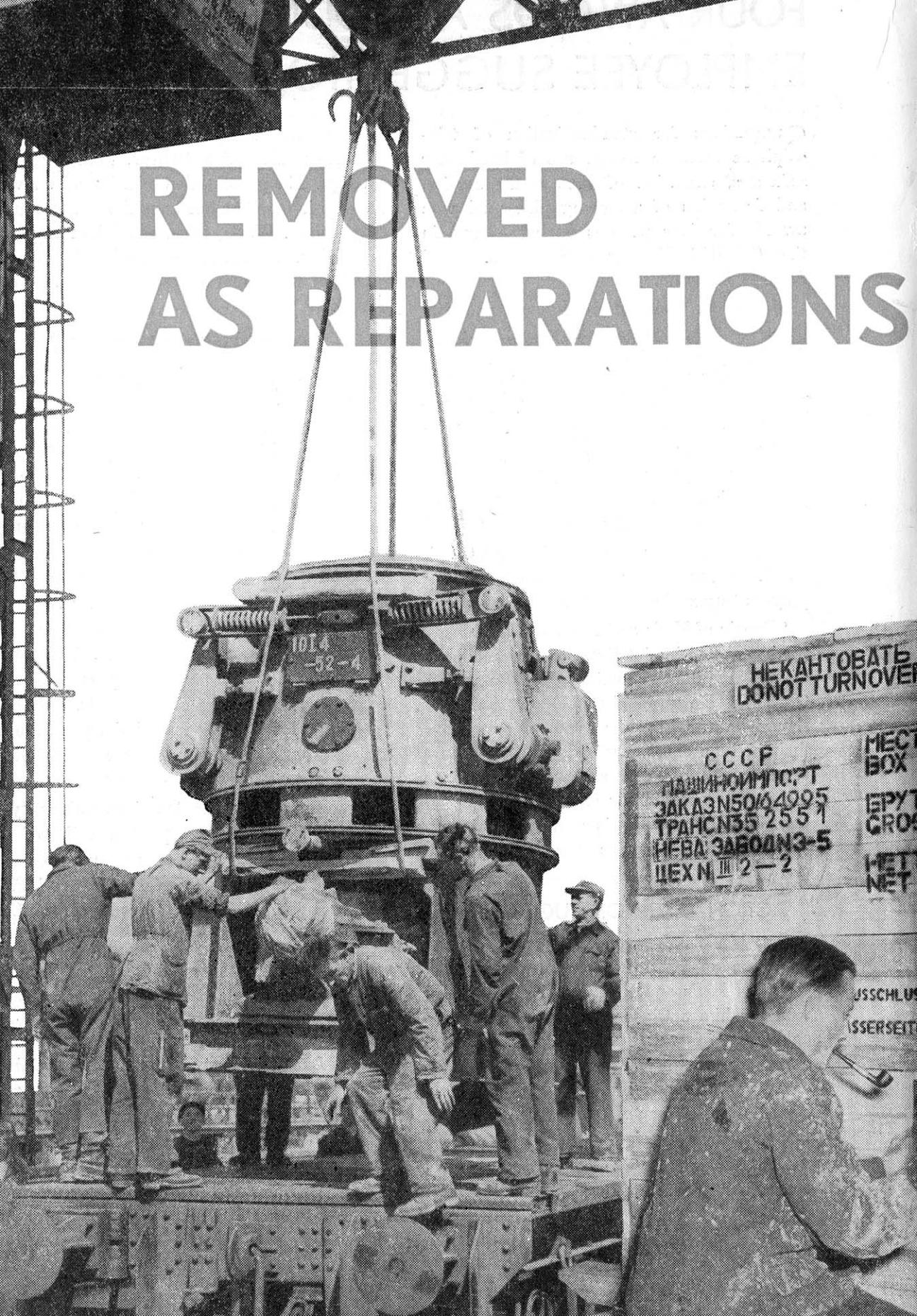
"Problem: Cleaning agents such as soap, shampoo and detergents are wasted in home uses. The residue left in wash water on clothes causes many allergic people trouble; it also coats and blocks the sewer system.

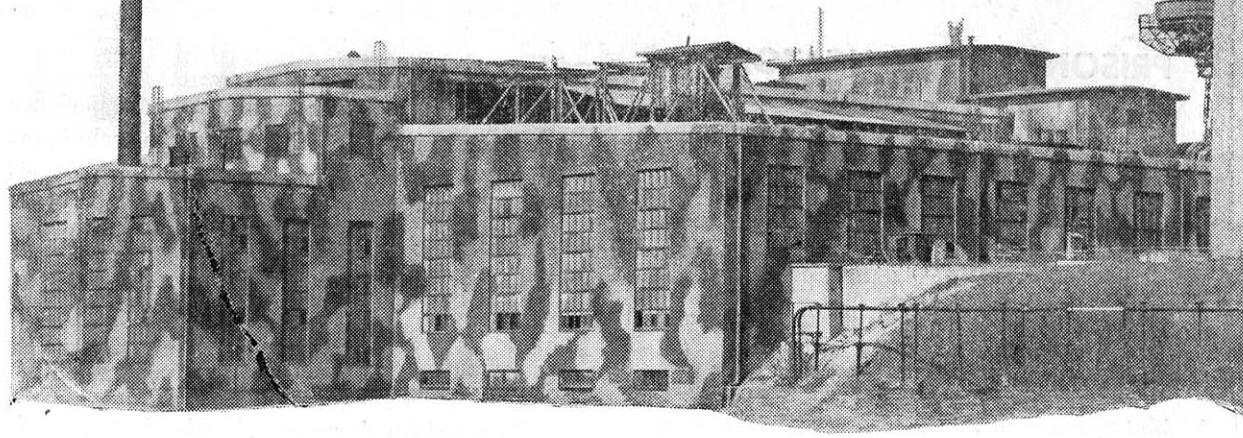
"Facts: German water sources contain high quantities of calcium and magnesium salts. The use of improper water softeners on hard water soaps is often ineffective due to variations in the salt content. The use of coconut or copra soaps, shampoos or shaving creams affects allergic individuals. The short tenure of the users makes the purchase of a good water softening system unfeasible.

"Solution: (1) Have water from different areas sampled by the American University of Berlin who will then publish a list of the softeners and cleaners recommended for each area. (2) Have sales stores and PX's feature items listed as a result of the University study."

R. O. Quill of the Finance Division, OMGUS, proposed "Formation of Stenographic Pool," which won him a Class V award. A letter of appreciation was sent him by Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor. The Personnel Office, OMGUS, said when the arrival of stenographic personnel from the United States is sufficiently adequate, the system as described by Mr. Quill will be put into practice.

REMOVED AS REPARATIONS



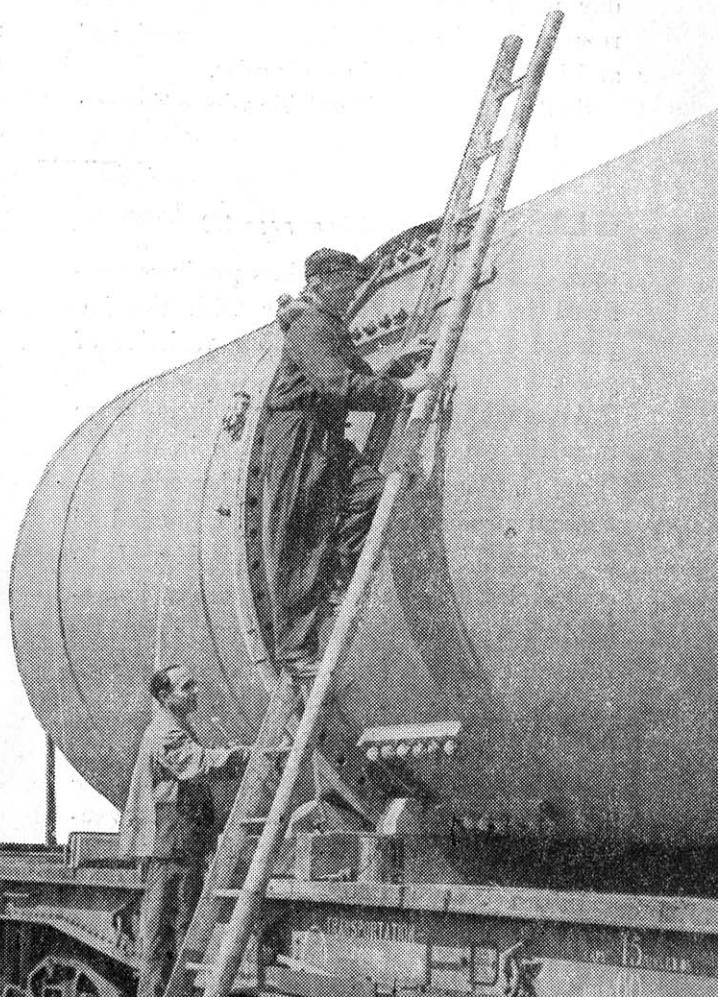


The pictures on this and the opposite page show activity at the electric power plant in Gendorf, Germany, being dismantled for shipment as reparations to the Soviet Union. The project, which will take fourteen months to complete, is being carried out by German engineers under the direction of the Reparations Section, Industry Branch, OMG Bavaria. Each dismantled unit is marked and then transported on special flat cars to Bremen where several units at a time are loaded

on ships for waterborne movement to final destination. The Gendorf plant, built during the period 1939—1942, has a capacity of 60,000 horsepower and is large enough to supply a town of 250,000 with electric power.

(Opposite page, left) A massive coal pulverizer is set into place on a flat car; (center) a German civilian worker stencils a packed crate of machinery; (below) equipment is lashed to a flat car; (above) view of the Gendorf plant.

Signal Corps Photos



PRISONS IN THE US ZONE *(Continued from page 6)*

employed.

Prison confinement strips the offender of many privileges, but the spiritual fabric remains his own. All institutions have chapels presided over by religious leaders. Each house of worship is separated from the main prison or is set off within as an isolated sanctuary. The Butzbach prison in Greater Hesse has a picturesque church which seats 330 persons in individual stalls, so arranged that each participant of the service is virtually segregated and cannot see, or be seen by, anyone but the priest or minister, who stands on a high pulpit in front of the congregation. The effect, however, is marred only by the necessary presence of three guards who watch from strategically located elevated platforms.

The prisons are a study in contrasts. For instance, some prisoners work on farms away from the institution from Monday to Saturday with a maximum of freedom, then are returned to the institution for the week-end and locked securely in their cells.

Striking progress is notable where German

wardens have had administrative experience or have quickly learned American techniques of management. Industries have been developed, and products of the craftsmanship of the prisoners compare favorably with those produced elsewhere. As the general economy becomes stronger and materials and supplies become available, the prisons will make greater strides in their productive endeavors.

In a prison, hope never quite fades, but it often becomes very dim. Rehabilitation, re-education, reformation is like conversion. It is an intrinsic thing. It must come from within the one affected. It cannot be prescribed and compounded into a dose that when taken in sufficient quantities guarantees a cure. Recognizing this principle, Military Government, in its supervision of German prisons, and working within the frame work of existing facilities, is introducing American techniques of management and establishing acceptable standards in the hope that the democratic process may get a foothold even on the lowest rung of the social ladder.

GLASS *(Continued from page 10)*

tons. The principal flat glass producers are listed in Table 3, together with the important firms producing other varieties of glass.

Although hollow glass products were formerly produced by 24 plants in the US Zone, no plant has so far started production. Present production capacity is estimated to be about 2,500 metric tons monthly. It is contemplated that the manufacture of household glass and bottles will commence shortly. Electric light bulb blanks are not being made in the US Zone at present, but their production is planned within the next few months at Deutsche Spiegelglas AG in Mitterteich, Bavaria, after reconversion is completed. There is also no production of radio tube blanks or other electrotechnical hollow

glass, though capacity is available in the Zone.

Of the 106 plants manufacturing the various products classified as processed and finished glass, 58 are equipped to do flat glass finishing; of the rest, 18 can do hollow glass processing and 14 hollow glass finishing. There are also three plants for safety glass production, five that make glass fiber, and eight for other glassware. The last reported wartime output for the US Zone was about RM 3,750,000 in 1943. As yet there has been no postwar production in these plants.

With the increasing necessity of building up German exports to pay for food, however, it is expected that every source of saleable glass merchandise will be fully explored and developed.

EDUCATION MISSION

The program of re-education in Germany can only be accomplished by the German people themselves." Dr. John W. Taylor, Chief of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch, I A & C Division, OMGUS, told the group of American educators who arrived in Berlin last week prior to making a Zone-wide study of MG's education program.

"We reject the idea of active re-education," Dr. Taylor said. "Our interpretation of active education would mean bringing in 50 million textbooks, 50,000 teachers and doing the job of education ourselves. Such 'spoon-feeding' of a nation by another nation

we consider educationally unsound." Dr. Taylor pointed out that we hope to achieve our objective in the education field through control of basic school reforms, educational law, constitutional provisions, and selection of top-level German education control personnel who are able and willing to re-educate their own people and to help bring about a constructive reform of German education in the democratic spirit. "With the small number of highly qualified professional educators on our staff we can only hope to reorient those Germans now in control of German re-education."

Dr. Taylor's remarks were part of the general briefing given to the American educators during their four-day preliminary



(Left) Spectators view a display of the work being done by Military Government's Education Branch. The display has been set up at OMGUS for the benefit of the education mission from the US currently touring the US Zone. Photo by PRO, OMGUS

visit to Berlin. Dr. M. E. Muelder of the Control Office, OMGUS, oriented the group on the organization of OMGUS and the Allied Control Authority; Mr. Henry Parkman, Chief of the Civil Administration Division, on German governmental organization; and Major M. K. Wilson, Chief of the Denazification Section, Public Safety Branch, I A & C Division, on Military Government and Denazification.

PURPOSE OF MISSION

The educators are spending a month in Germany at the invitation of Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, to make constructive criticism of Military Government's policy and administration of the program for the control of German education.

Following the general briefing in Berlin the mission left for Wiesbaden, the first stop in their Zone-wide tour. It will visit various types of schools and universities, confer with German Ministers of Education and their staffs and meet with teachers and students of all school types. It will meet the Ministers President and German governmental, educational and cultural leaders. The last week of the 30-day stay in Germany will be spent in Berlin during which time the mission will prepare a report on their findings and make

recommendations which will be submitted to Military Government.

Members of the group, selected by the War and State Department include Dr. George F. Zook, President of the American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., Chairman of President Truman's National Commission on Higher Education; Dr. Bess Goodykoontz, Director, Elementary Education Division of US Office of Education; Dr. Henry H. Hill, President, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, President, American Association of School Administrators; Dr. Paul Limbert, President of the YMCA College, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. Earl J. McGrath, Dean, College of Liberal Arts, University of Iowa; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Professor of Applied Christianity, Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. Felix Newton Pitt, Superintendent of Catholic Schools, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. Lawrence Rogin, Director of Education, Textile Worker's Union, C. I. O.; Dr. Thomas V. Smith, Professor of Philosophy, University of Chicago and member of American Education Mission to Japan; and Dr. Helen C. White, President of the American Association of University Women. Dr. Eugene N. Anderson, Occupied Areas Division, Department of State, is accompanying the Mission as a State Department observer.

Plant Allocated to French

The Gross Kraftwerke, a power plant located in Neckarau, near Mannheim, has been allocated to France by the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency. This is one of the first suballocations among the western nations.

Built underground with heavy concrete slabs, the plant represents the culmination of thirty years research. It is the first of its kind in Germany and was put into operation by the Nazis as an auxiliary in case a surface plant was bombed out. This plant was capable of generating 32,000 KW at 22,000 volts, sufficient industrial electric power to light a city of 200,000.

Construction of the plant, which cost RM

8,000,000, commenced in 1938 and was completed in 1941. The cost of construction was provided for as early as 1926 when a loan of 6,300,000 gold marks was obtained in the United States, and secured by mortage on the entire plant including the original installation. Stock in the firm is owned by the Mannheim Electric Company and the Baden Werke of Karlsruhe. The value of the installation in the United States would be approximately \$12,000,000.

The plant will net the French reparations account about 4,000,000 RM according to estimates of the Reparations Division, which are based on a formula set up by the Quadripartite Commission at Berlin.



Travel Barriers Relaxed by New British-US Agreement

A move toward the elimination of the barriers between the British and US Zones went into effect this week with the relaxing of restrictions on travel between the two zones of Germany.

The agreement, ratified by the British and US authorities, provides that German nationals and non-German civilians who are lawful residents of the British or US Zones may travel between or within the two zones without restriction but subject to specific conditions.

The provisions of this agreement, however, do not apply to Displaced Persons, Stateless Persons and persecutees. Nor do they apply to Berlin, where quadripartite passes are still required.

The purpose of the agreement is to promote interzonal trade and commerce, to facilitate the travel of Germans in the interest of Military Government and to allow travel on compassionate grounds, but not to encourage travel for recreational or pleasure purposes. Present regulations on permanent change of residence are not affected by its terms.

It provides that after 1 September the civilian travelers covered in the British and US Zones need not obtain any pass or permission to travel between the two zones. They must, however, comply with all existing regulations governing movement of property and goods and with all censorship regulations.

The four conditions specified in the agreement for these travelers are:

Each Control Authority concerned may prohibit or prevent, at its discretion, the entry into or departure from its respective zones of occupation of any individual, and restrictions on interzonal travel may be specifically imposed on given categories of persons.

Interzonal travel shall be for lawful purposes and by lawful routes.

Any person traveling between the zones or in a zone of which he is not a resident shall carry on his person the official document required in the zone of his residence. Such identity document shall be produced on demand by any civil or military official.

Persons visiting another zone shall comply with all ordinances and regulations in force in that zone, particularly those applicable to change of residence.

The agreement also provides that the traveler's emergency food ration cards issued in one zone will be accepted and honored in the other zone, and that persons engaged in interzonal travel as authorized in the agreement may purchase petroleum products for their automobile vehicles, subject to rationing regulations of the zone or area being visited.

At the same time, the agreement relaxes travel restrictions for members of the Occupying Forces, Control Organizations and Military Government of the British and US Zones in that no prior clearance will be required for those travelers provided they possess valid travel orders issued by their own zone authority.

US-British Plan Explained

The proposed operation of the economic cooperation between the British and US Zones was explained by the British Deputy Military Governor at the recent meeting in Hamburg of the Zonal Advisory Council, a group of outstanding German leaders who assist the British authorities in the civil administration in the British Zone.

Pointing out that the aim of the British Government was still to seek economic unity for Germany as a whole and then a political fusion of all the zones into a new Germany, he explained that the joint British-US plan of administration would be set up for food

and agriculture, internal and foreign trade, industry, finance and transportation, and possibly eventually for post and telegraph services.

These would be German administrative agencies whose personnel would be recruited from both zones. They would operate under directives laid down by the British and American staffs in Berlin. Within the scope of these directives, the German administrations would have full executive powers, and would pass on instructions of their own through German channels. At lower levels of these administrations, British and American officers would be available to give advice.

The administrations, the British Deputy Military Governor explained, would not all be set up in the same place. The one for trade and industry would in the first instance be set up at Minden, British Zone, and the food and agriculture administration, and possibly the one for finance, would be set up at Stuttgart in Wuettemberg-Baden of the US Zone.

Allied Control Authority

Law No. 34 on the Dissolution of the Wehrmacht and Law No. 35 on the Conciliation and Arbitration Machinery in Labor Conflicts were signed by the Allied Control Council, effective as of 26 August.

Law No. 34 stipulates that the German war ministries and all German land, naval and air forces with all their organizations, staff and institutions including general staff, officers corps, reserve corps, military schools, war veterans organizations, and all other military and quasi-military organizations are considered disbanded and declared illegal.

Reformation or reconstruction of any of these agencies is also declared illegal. The law further stipulates that all property owned by these organizations is subject to confiscation by order of the Zone Commander, and that any person violating any provision of this law shall be liable to criminal prosecution before Military Government court.

Law No. 35, supplementing Law No. 21, concludes Allied policy for the establishment of agencies and comprehensive machinery for the orderly disposition of all classes of labor disputes. The law makes voluntary arbitration procedures available to German employers' organizations and trade unions for prevention or peaceful settlement of conflicts arising out of negotiations or contracts, new provisions or modifications of existing contracts, and other matters not within the jurisdiction of the labor court.

Export of Chinaware

An export program for Bavarian chinaware, expected to obtain a revenue ten times greater than the expense for imported materials, is to be put into operation immediately.

From the 24 porcelain manufacturing plants in operation in Bavaria with a capacity of 1,430 tons a month, 25 percent of the output will go for export. The balance will go for occupation and domestic requirements. The exports are to be handled by the US Commercial Company, an agency of the US Government.

Much of the raw materials, such as coal, china clay, gypsum, and fine gold, come from Czechoslovakia. An allocation of dollars from the proceeds of exports has been made for the import of the raw materials.

The program was prepared by the Society of German Ceramics Manufactures under the supervision of the Economics Division, OMGUS, and OMG for Bavaria. Concurrence has been given by the Laenderrat.

Transit Air Mail Shipments

Quadripartite approval has been given for transit air mail shipments through Germany from Great Britain, France and the United States to eastern European countries. No financial responsibility will be borne by the German Reichspost and necessary transportation and other arrangements must be completed by countries desiring to initiate this service.

ZONE NEWS BRIEFS

All newspapers in the US Zone have been authorized, providing newsprint is available, to put out extra editions when the Nuremberg trial verdicts are announced. These will be the first "extras" to be authorized in the US Zone.

American consulates in the US Zone have been authorized by an OMGUS directive to perform temporarily informal services on an ad hoc basis on behalf of the Philippine Government.

A revised allocation, effective 20 August, increased the weekly coal tonnage from the Ruhr for rail movement from 150,829 to 183,351 tons. There was a corresponding decrease in tonnage allocated for movement via inland waterways.

US ZONE GAS SERVICE

Eight times as many consumers in the Zone now have gas service as in October 1945. The number of gas plants in operation now are three and one-half times more than last October and the production of gas is five and one-half times greater.

The dismantling of three and one-half plants approved as advance reparations to the Soviet Union is being accelerated by the use of displaced person as well as German labor. The work is reported ahead of schedule.

Two youth periodicals have been given permission for increases in their circulation in view of their value in the reeducation of German youth. The circulation of "Horizont" was increased from 50,000 to 150,000 and of "Pinguin" from 50,000 to 250,000.

The Karlsruhe Technische Hochschule has taken a five-year lease on the former Telegrafenkasern in Karlsruhe, Wurttemberg-Baden. The work of repairing and remodeling the buildings was begun in order to have them ready for occupancy in November.

Persons having a bona fide interest in conducting private searches for missing American personnel or the bodies of American war dead are to receive maximum as-

sistance under a War Department directive. Unclassified information and data can be furnished these persons to aid in their search.

Gas generators have been installed on 383 US two and one-half ton trucks now operating in the German transport economy. The gas-generator installations on these vehicles have proved successful and a program is being initiated to procure additional generators for this purpose.

TIRE PRODUCTION AIDED

Tire-producing firms in the US Zone received sufficient buna from the other three zones to increase tire production 65 percent in July as compared with that of June. Shortages of coal and labor have handicapped the processing of available buna.

Approximately 900 teachers are to be graduated next year from seven teachers colleges in Wurttemberg-Baden on completion of a special one-year course being conducted to alleviate the need of teachers in the Land. In Bavaria, 4,795 teacher-candidates are being trained in state and denominational teacher training schools.

YOUTH BOOK EXPOSITION

An International Youth Book Exposition is being held in the Wurttemberg-Land Library in Stuttgart. More than 4,000 children's book and drawings from 14 countries are on display.

A reviewing board, consisting of licensees, professional men and members of theatrical and musical unions, is being set up in Stuttgart to screen applications for theatrical and musical positions which do not require licenses.

The Bremen Board of Education in conjunction with the Labor Office has put into operation a plan under which 4,700 teachers and pupils from Bremen schools are engaged in clearing debris from the city during their summer vacation.

Food Situation Emphasized By US Zone Licensed Press

Food stories comprised the major German news during the week of 11—18 August, according to the weekly analysis of the German press by the Office of the Director of Information Control, OMGUS. The increase in the bread ration, the arrival of CARE packages, the record harvest in the United States, follow-up stories on the World Food Conference and UNRRA were widely displayed.

Editorial expressions concerning food were of a more critical tone. The **Fuldaer Volkszeitung** said, "There can be no doubt that the cause of the present disinclination to work and of the present apathy regarding questions of economic and political reconstruction can be found in the lack of sufficient food." **Der Morgen** (Mannheim) likewise remarked that the still declining working morale cannot be raised without finding a possibility "of granting participation in the use of production to those who really work."

* * *

While the Paris Peace Conference continued prominently in the news columns, there was little editorial comment. The **Fraenkische Landeszeitung** (Ansbach), in deplored by implication the fact that Germany has no representation at the conference, stressed, "A completely disarmed but economically strong and united Germany is a more significant factor in world politics than the Germany would have been which might have concluded the war with the checkmate-peace hoped for by Goering and his consorts. Conquests do not make a people strong."

* * *

In connection with special attention given by all newspapers in the US Zone to atomic energy and the Baruch report to UN, the



Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung printed an editorial saying "The truly demoniac self-destructive forces of nature can be controlled for the salvation of man only if they receive their impulses from moral considerations.... Involuntarily the word of Rabindranath Tagore occur to us when he was proudly shown all the technical attainments during his European visit and asked his opinion about them. That was in 1920. He answered with the apparently confusing sentence: 'The machines will destroy you.' Would you laugh proudly and disbelievingly today?"

* * *

"War turns today against its instigators," declared a **Fraenkische Landeszeitung** editorial commenting on the Nuremberg trials. "Hitherto a few have started the wars and many fought them. Many died and a few lived and harvested not seldom fame, wealth and honor. If war criminals come before the bar of justice not only in the case of Germany, if these methods are applied in the future to war criminals of other nations, this circumstance might pen up the warlike spirit of all responsible statesmen... and for this reason there must be above the nations a permanent Center of Law which will maintain the peace under all circumstances."

* * *

The anniversary of the Weimar Constitution was noted in a feature article in the **Stuttgarter Zeitung** which pointed out that the constitution was given to a people unused to democracy and it was unjust to blame democracy for the eventual fate of the constitution. The article added: "We hope the experiences of the 14 years under the Weimar Constitution and the 12 years without it will be utilized in the creation of the new constitutions."

In addition to the Peace Conference, the German press published accounts of leading

world news such as the intensified struggle in Palestine, the Soviet note to Turkey concerning the Dardanelles and the possibility of civil war in China. The death of H. G. Wells was widely reported and some notice was given to the anniversary of V-J Day.

SPD Program

The recent Social Democrat Party convention received wide play in Berlin newspapers, especially the SPD organs. The "Socialdemocrat" listed the party's program in an appeal to Berliners for support.

The paper said the party first notes that there are two main tasks which must be realized: The securing of the material existence of the Berliners and the securing of the rights of man for everyone. To gain these the party then lists the following demands:

"The Berlin population stand steadfast against any attempt to suppress its newly gained political freedom . . .

"A proper holding of elections not influenced from any side . . .

"The exclusion of all open and hidden enemies of democracy from political activity . . .

"A Magistrat based on the will of the majority of the population . . . A clear separation between the powers of the forthcoming town council and the new Magistrat.

"The setting up of a uniform economic plan for Berlin which guarantees full employment . . .

"Immediate measures to prevent all threats of existence, composed of inadequate housing conditions, insufficient food, poor clothing . . .

"An equalization of the sharing of the hardships of the war . . . and a just punishment of those responsible for it . . .

"A free development of youth organizations . . .

"Social security for all people unable to work and aged persons . . . A stronger participation of women in public . . ."

Noting that the fulfillment of these demands is dependent to a high degree on the Allies, the party then requests the immediate

cancellation of the sector boundaries, a uniform supply plan, a more free and unobstructed traffic with the other zones, security measures for personal liberty and assurance that everyone arrested for political reasons be brought before an Allied court in the shortest time possible, protection in the forthcoming voting campaign of free expression of opinion, objective criticism, and safeguarding of the attitude of political parties.

Critical of Constitution

Discussing the proposed draft constitution for Bavaria, the *Tagesspiegel* noted that paragraph 18 provides that the government of the state can request the public be excluded from negotiations of the Land Parliament. "This paragraph," declared the paper, "indicates fear of the public. It shouldn't be too easy for the government to exclude the public, for one day the government could misuse this paragraph. The fact that democracy means open criticism must be again and again stressed in Germany."

The paper observed that paragraph 49 provides that if the people demand a plebiscite on some subject the Land Parliament can take almost a year determining the details.

"Is it wise," asked the paper, "to preserve a plebiscite in the frigidaire of parliamentary consideration for one year? . . . A plebiscite has no value if the parties and others can cripple it by delaying tactics."

Regarding paragraph 92, the paper declared that one is truly astounded to read "a declaration on birth rate acceleration." The paper referred to sentences which state that . . . children are the most valuable assets of a people . . . "all girls will be trained at the expense of the state in their duties as mothers, above all taking care of infants, educating children and doing housework."

"Why must German girls be drilled in their mother duties by the state?" asked the paper, pointing out that one gets the impression that the German Bavarian girl has to fulfill a special mission in life.

US Position on World's Oil Supply Approved by Press

The first American press reaction to US proposals for international cooperation in development of world oil, as expressed by State Department officials in a radio broadcast, voiced support of the idea and urged prompt follow-up steps.

The participants in the broadcast pointed out that the Anglo-American oil agreement was a start toward international oil cooperation, but emphasized that the agreement provided only a good statement of principles. These principles should be extended under UN to those who are willing to accept them and should be implemented in such a way as to assure orderly production and distribution of the world's oil in the future.

The editorials also praised the Department for its frank presentation of facts on the US oil position and its effect on US diplomacy. Some editorials urged immediate steps to insure an adequate US oil supply at all times.

The **Washington Post** said, "A hopeful development in the US foreign policy is the expressed determination of State Department officials to press for United Nations control over the development of the world's oil resources. If war is to be prevented, causes of war must be removed, and uncontrolled competition for the world's oil supply is certainly a potential cause of war

"Until such an international authority is set up, we have no choice but to defend contractual rights of our nationals in the oil business We believe the irritating disputes will be settled, but a fair settlement will come more quickly if we demonstrate that we support international action to remove power politics from international oil."

The **Philadelphia Inquirer**, saying the principle in the US proposal "should be pressed vigorously," added: "No one can

suppose that setting up a world authority over oil to give all nations a fair share of it, would assuredly remove all dangers of war. But that course would remove or greatly relieve one of its greatest present-day causes Perils in an unrestrained struggle for the world's oil are so great and so manifest that some equitable means of achieving a fair system of control and distribution must be found, for the safety of all nations, large and small."

The **New York Herald Tribune** said, "If the scramble for oil is to be avoided some form of international control is essential. The State Department advocates such a control, under the United Nations Unilateral action . . . is too dangerous in an integrated world."

The **St. Louis Post-Dispatch** declared, "The State Department broadcast . . . makes clear one of the basic rivalries among nations. It confesses that this country, once the richest oil reserve of the world, must now look elsewhere for its needs. It shows that Russia is in the same boat. And everyone knows that oil is the basis for national security."

Peaceful Europe

In a recent broadcast over CBS, **Lyman Bryson**, news commentator, said, "If Germany can be kept peaceful, there is a fair chance that all of Europe can be kept peaceful. If Germany can be made prosperous and peaceful at the same time, the European economy can be healthy again

"The American policy in Europe is not easy to describe because we are evidently not serious in carrying out any policy, and our actions are open to severe criticism from all observers. Here at home, it seems the American people are no longer much interested in curing Germany of militarism and evil ambitions. We seem to be indifferent, and the critics of our operations say that it

is beginning to make very little difference what policy we have since we are doing almost nothing to enforce our plans. These critics point to the fact that we show no interest in maintaining in Europe an Army good enough or big enough to make our wishes respected or even carry out a different program.

"It may be that these critics are too severe. It's no more than fair to say that the American Military Government in Germany has done well in getting schools and churches and other peaceful constructive institutions back to work in our zone. Whatever rules we set up for the Germans to live by, there is one influence that is bound to count heavily in the success or failure of our teaching democracy, it is the behavior of our occupying Army."

Words at Paris

Several leading United States newspapers, while disappointed at the apparent slow pace of the Paris Peace Conference, have said in recent editorials that the "battle of words" has served to bring conflicting views into the open for clarification and eventual settlement. US Secretary of State Byrnes' speech was called a firm and earnest statement of American aims which expressed the American people's attitude toward the task of making peace.

The Birmingham (Ala.) News said, "There has been little more than wrangling at the conference . . . The consequence is that many Americans have gotten an impression that the international situation has materially worsened when as a matter of fact no such change has taken place . . . There is tension between the West and the East which is not doing the business of peacemaking any good. But it is worse than folly — it is stupid or hysterical — to translate the unsatisfactory state of world affairs into an assumption that war is in the offing . . . War can be avoided because we are going to prove that a capitalist society like ours is capable of removing the economic causes of war. If we do that, if we preserve ourselves

from boom and bust, if we establish the proposition that we are not afraid of communism and communism need not be afraid of us, the world will have gone far toward the elimination of war from this planet."

The Richmond (Va) Times-Dispatch declared, "There has been some plain speaking at Paris which should stem the flow of recriminations and prod the conference into more fruitful action . . . Mr. Byrnes delivered a deserved rebuke to the Russians for their 'repeated abuse and misrepresentation' of United States. He spoke sternly but not provocatively. There was firmness but not bitterness in his remarks. It was a temperate and dignified performance, but it carried the force of simple eloquence . . . There was no self-righteousness in his speech. Rather it was an earnest statement of American aims and it expressed the attitude which our people sincerely feel toward the task of making peace."

The New York Times asserted, "The conference has already served a salutary purpose by showing to the world just what the issues are and where the sympathies of most nations lie . . . That is what the Conference of Paris has been called for—to bring the issues before the world public and to let it be the judge."

Doing "Very Fine Job"

Praising the work of American occupation forces in "democratizing Germany," Col. Charles J. Barrett, Deputy Director of European Civil Affairs, told the "Railsplitters" Division Association in Cincinnati that "95 percent of the good things done in Germany receive little publicity compared with things of which we are not proud."

Colonel Barrett, former Chief of Staff of the 84th Infantry Division during its drive from Normandy to the Elbe River, declared that each time he visits the US Zone in Germany he finds improvement.

"I think we are doing a very fine job, and I believe the Germans are taking it seriously," he asserted, according to the news story in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

STATION LIST

MILITARY GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS

UNIT OR OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	LOCATION	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
THE MILITARY GOVERNOR: General Joseph T McNarney		
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US		
Office of Mil Gov for Germany, US	Berlin	Lt Gen Lucius D Clay, Deputy Military Governor Maj Gen C L Adcock, Asst Deputy Mil Governor
LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN		
Office of Mil Gov for Württemberg-Baden	Stuttgart	Col W W Dawson
1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep)		
(APO 154)		
Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Hq & Sv Co	Stuttgart Stuttgart	Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford
Stuttgart Area		
*SK Stuttgart *LK Böblingen *LK Esslingen *LK Ludwigsburg *LK Waiblingen *LK Backnang *LK Leonberg *LK Nürtingen *LK Vaihingen	Stuttgart Böblingen Esslingen Ludwigsburg Waiblingen Backnang Leonberg Nürtingen Vaihingen	Lt Col C L Jackson Capt M P Ernst Capt N Semaschko, Jr Maj R A Morgen Capt J B Cress Capt R Forrest Capt W J Vallaza 1st Lt E Gramm 1st Lt U S Aiello
Mannheim Area		
*SK Mannheim *SK/LK Heidelberg *LK Buchen *LK Mosbach *LK Tauberbischofsheim *LK Sinsheim	Mannheim Heidelberg Buchen Mosbach Tauberbischofsheim Sinsheim	Maj M L Hoover Lt Col W T Burt 1st Lt C H Wright Capt I D Claxton Capt N W Barber Capt K R Plessner
Karlsruhe Area		
*SK/LK Karlsruhe *SK/LK Pforzheim *LK Bruchsal	Karlsruhe Pforzheim Bruchsal	Maj W T Neel Maj R H Stimson 1st Lt L. L. Goldman
Heilbronn Area		
*LK Heilbronn *LK Crailsheim *LK Schw. Hall *LK Kuenzelsau *LK Mergentheim *LK Oehringen	Heilbronn Crailsheim Schw. Hall Kuenzelsau Mergentheim Oehringen	Maj M W Terry 1st Lt R E Alley Capt C S Keena Capt C E McGaffey Capt B V Bloom 1st Lt M Korsun
* Liaison and Security		

Ulm Area

*LK Ulm	Ulm	Capt R Urbach
*LK Aalen	Aalen	Capt R H Nation
*LK Schw. Gmuend	Schw. Gmuend	Maj R Lascoe
*LK Goeppingen	Goeppingen	Lt Col A G Spitz
*LK Heidenheim	Heidenheim	Capt R N Tharp

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov for Greater Hesse	Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
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2nd Mil Gov Bn (Sep)

(APO 633)

Hq 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	Lt Col S S Graham
Hq Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Wiesbaden	Capt H E York
Sv Co 2d MG Bn (Sep)	Oberursel	Capt B A Sturdevan
US Ln Det (Ruhr)		Capt R Gutzwiller
US Ln Det (Saar)		

*SK Frankfurt	Frankfurt	Maj G C Sola
*SK Wiesbaden	Wiesbaden	Maj M E Chotas
*LK Wetzlar	Wetzlar	Capt M S Clark
*LK Dill	Dillenburg	Capt E G Stolper
*LK Gelnhausen	Gelnhausen	Capt J G Bennas
*LK Biedenkopf	Biedenkopf	Capt T E Fairloth
*SK/LK Hanau	Hanau	Maj E J Emerick
*LK Oberlahn	Weilburg	Capt A G Volz
*LK Limburg	Limburg	Capt P H Olsen
*LK Maintaunus	Hofheim	Maj J C Nelson
*LK Rheingau	Rüdesheim	Capt W F Hintz
*LK Obertaunus	Bad Homburg	Capt L F Jones
*LK Usingen	Usingen	Capt R F Gibney
*LK Untertaunus	Bad Schwalbach	Capt T W Harris
*LK Schluechtern	Schluechtern	Capt E M Jacobson

*SK/LK Kassel	Kassel	Lt Col W R Swarm
*LK Melsungen	Melsungen	Maj W C Gipple
*LK Fritzlar-Homburg	Fritzlar	Capt G D Flexy
*LK Ziegenhain	Ziegenhain	Capt R B Elwell
*SK/LK Marburg	Marburg	Lt Col C Reed
*SK/LK Fulda	Fulda	Lt Col H R Cress
*LK Hünfeld	Hünfeld	Capt E T Tedick
*LK Waldeck	Korbach	Capt D W Shea
*LK Frankenberg	Frankenberg	Maj L S Williams
*LK Eschwege	Eschwege	Maj G P Moore
*LK Witzenhausen	Witzenhausen	Capt A Quam
*LK Hersfeld	Hersfeld	Maj M Baymor
*LK Rotenburg	Rotenburg	Capt G W Davis
*LK Hofgeismar	Hofgeismar	Capt L R Allen
*LK Wolfhagen	Wolfhagenn	Capt H A Karas

*SK/LK Darmstadt	Darmstadt	Maj W R Sheehan
*LK Gross-Gerau	Gross-Gerau	Capt G E Schmoeker
*SK/LK Offenbach	Offenbach	Maj R A Gish
*LK Bergstrasse	Heppenheim	Lt Col J C Rose
*LK Erbach	Erbach	Capt R O Didlo
*LK Büdingen	Büdingen	Maj D M Easterday

* Liaison and Security

LAND GREATER HESSE (Cont'd)

*LK Dieburg
*LK Friedberg
*SK/LK Giessen
*LK Lauterbach
*LK Alsfeld

Dieburg
Friedberg
Giessen
Lauterbach
Alsfeld

Capt J S Chapin
Capt C S Parshall
Maj C F Russel
Capt J T Hughes
Capt H B Miller

Office of Mil Gov
for Bavaria

LAND BAVARIA

Hq 3rd Mil Govt Regt
Hq Company
Sv Company

Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

**3rd Mil Gov Regt
(APO 170)**

Munich
Munich
Munich

Col C C Morgan
Capt Willard Seale
Maj Dunn

Regierungsbezirk Unterfranken

Co A
*SK/LK Wurzburg
*SK/LK Aschaffenburg
*SK/LK Schweinfurt
*LK Kissingen
*LK Kitzingen
*LK Alzenau
*LK Brucknau
*LK Ebern
*LK Gemunden
*LK Gerolzhofen
*LK Hammelburg
*LK Hassfurt
*LK Hofheim
*LK Karlstadt
*LK Konigshofen
*LK Lohr
*LK Markt Heidelfeld
*LK Mellrichstadt
*LK Miltenberg
*LK Neustadt a. d. Salle
*LK Obernburg
*LK Ochsenfurt

Wurzburg
Wurzburg
Aschaffenburg
Schweinfurt
Bad Kissingen
Kitzingen
Alzenau
Brucknau
Ebern
Gemunden
Gerolzhofen
Hammelburg
Hassfurt
Hofheim
Karlstadt
Konigshofen
Lohr
Markt Heidelfeld
Mellrichstadt
Miltenberg
Neustadt a. d. Salle
Obernburg
Ochsenfurt

Lt Col M E Henderson
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt Col M C Crouse
Maj G M Marsh
Maj R W Kernidi
Maj E H Emry
Capt A T Neumann
Capt A G Grodzinski
Capt G E Brock
Maj J S Sullivan
Capt W W James
Capt K L Ellis
Capt R E Hellwig
Capt F L Beelby
Maj J E Breland
Capt C Boden
Capt E E Kelly
Capt T F Griffin
1st Lt L K Owens
Capt J L Hinkel
Maj H P Clark
Capt M B Jaeger
Capt I A Lowell

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken

Co B
SK/LK Nurnberg
*SK/LK Bamberg
*SK/LK Bayreuth
*SK/LK Erlangen
*SK/LK Neustadt-Coburg
*LK Kronach
*SK/LK Hof
*SK/LK Ansbach
*SK/LK Furth
*LK Lichtenfels
*LK Ebermannstadt
*LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch
*SK/LK Kulmbach
*LK Pegnitz
*LK Munchberg

Ansbach
Nurnberg
Bamberg
Bayreuth
Erlangen
Neustadt
Kronach
Hof
Ansbach
Furth
Lichtenfels
Ebermannstadt
Hochstadt a. d. Aisch
Kulmbach
Pegnitz
Munchberg

Col E M Haight
Lt Col A T Callicot
Lt Col J R Case
Lt Col S M Guild
Lt Col F Robie
Maj S Klein
Maj H T Lund
Maj H L Woodall
Lt Col W R Whitaker
Maj A C Abbott
Maj F W Crimp
Maj R T Boyer
Capt C E Palmer
Maj H C Kauffman
Capt M G Stamatidis
Maj R C Anderson

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken-Mittelfranken (Cont'd)

*LK Rehau	Rehau	Capt L De Ford
*LK Wunsiedel	Wunsiedel	Maj T Cleary
*LK Forchheim	Forchheim	Maj H W Zurn
*LK Dinkelsbuhl	Dinkelsbuhl	Capt W W Russel
*LK Eichstatt	Eichstatt	Capt R J Towle
*LK Feuchtwangen	Feuchtwangen	Capt B A Morgan
*LK Gunzenhausen	Gunzenhausen	Maj R J Nielson
*LK Hersbruck	Hersbruck	Capt D S Stroup
*LK Hilpolstein	Hilpolstein	Capt R E Peters
*LK Weissenburg	Weissenburg	Lt Col J C Barnet
*LK Rothenburg	Rothenburg	Maj F K Hinchey
*LK Schwabach	Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
*LK Scheinfeld	Scheinfeld	Capt G B Jones
*LK Uffenheim	Uffenheim	Capt L C Wheeler
*LK Lauf	Lauf	Capt J J Carr
*LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj C J Cody
*LK Naila	Naila	Capt G N Hultzen
*LK Stadtsteinach	Stadtsteinach	1Lt L W Dilzard

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern und Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	Lt Col Hastings
*SK/LK Regensburg	Regensburg	Capt J W Bossert
*SK/LK Weiden-Neustadt a. d. Wald	Weiden	Maj Ganer
*SK/LK Passau	Passau	Maj H L Snapp
*SK/LK Amberg	Amberg	Maj R E Boyd
*SK/LK Landshut	Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
*SK/LK Straubing	Straubing	Capt G L Millner
*LK Cham	Cham	1st Lt E A McNamara
*LK Burglengenfeld	Burglengenfeld	1st Lt R W Crowley
*LK Parsberg	Parsberg	Maj E O Carlson
*LK Tirschenreuth	Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
*LK Neunberg vorm Wald	Neunberg	Capt D S Field
*LK Eschenbach	Eschenbach	Capt R O Woodward
*LK Deggendorf	Deggendorf	Maj H A Hardt
*LK Eggenfelden	Eggenfelden	Capt M Glossop
*LK Grafenau	Grafenau	Capt R M MacWorther
*LK Kelheim	Kelheim	Lt Col C McMackin
*LK Landau a. d. Isar	Landau a. d. Isar	Capt T O Rose
*LK Pfarrkirchen	Pfarrkirchen	1st Lt N Ugland
*LK Regen	Zweisei	Lt Col G H Foster
*LK Vilshofen	Vilshofen	Lt Col R T Nichols
*LK Vilsbiburg	Vilsbiburg	Maj J B Clark
*LK Wolfstein	Freyung	Capt M J Jarvis
*LK Kemnath	Kemnath	Maj D L O'Roark
*LK Nabburg	Nabburg	Maj T G Shakelford
*LK Oberviechtach	Oberviechtach	Maj J Mulholland
*LK Riedenberg	Riedenberg	Maj V M Corbin
*LK Vohenstrauß	Vohenstrauß	Capt F Traynham
*LK Roding	Roding	Maj L P Rhodes
*LK Waldmuenchen	Waldmuenchen	Maj R W Hitchcock
*LK Beilngries	Beilngries	Maj E Fichter
*LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Neumarkt	Capt A G Albert
*LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Maj R T Coykendall
*LK Bogen	Bogen	Maj J F Staudinger
*LK Dingolfing	Dingolfing	Maj J C Robertson, Jr
*LK Griesbach	Griesbach	1st Lt G L Thomas
*LK Kotzing	Kotzing	Maj J J Maher, Jr
*LK Mainburg	Mainburg	Lt Col J R Hector
*LK Mallersdorf	Mallersdorf	Lt P A Nesbitt
*LK Rottenburg	Rottenburg	Maj R E Levy
*LK Viechtach	Viechtach	Maj J F Rey
*LK Wegscheid	Wegscheid	1st Lt K J Miller, Jr

* Liaison and Security

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E
 *SK/LK Munich
 *SK/LK Freising
 *LK Miesbach
 *LK Traunstein
 *LK Altoetting
 *SK/LK Rosenheim
 *LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen
 *SK/LK Ingolstadt
 *LK Erding
 *LK Laufen
 *LK Muhldorf
 *LK Wasserburg
 *LK Toelz
 *LK Aibling
 *LK Fuerstenfeldbruck
 *LK Landsberg
 *LK Pfaffenhofen
 *LK Starnberg
 *LK Weilheim
 *LK Wolfratshausen
 *LK Berchtesgaden
 *LK Ebersberg
 *LK Aichach
 *LK Schrobenhausen
 *LK Dachau
 *LK Schongau

Munich
 Munich
 Freising
 Miesbach
 Traunstein
 Altoetting
 Rosenheim
 Partenkirchen
 Ingolstadt
 Erding
 Laufen
 Muhldorf
 Wasserburg
 Bad Toelz
 Bad Aibling
 Fuerstenfeldbruck
 Landsberg
 Pfaffenhofen
 Starnberg
 Weilheim
 Wolfratshausen
 Berchtesgaden
 Ebersberg
 Aichach
 Schrobenhausen
 Dachau
 Schongau

Lt Col R J Philpott
 Lt Col E Keller
 Lt Col H E Blakeley
 Capt W A Lovett
 Capt V L Thom
 Capt C A Larimer
 Capt R H Necel
 Maj M W Nitz
 Lt Col J H Kelly
 Maj C A Brown
 Capt N W Borring
 Capt W M Fors
 Capt D Root
 Capt W N Dickerson
 Maj E J H Newmeyer
 1st Lt C C Boatwright
 Maj C A Rein
 Capt O M Cole
 Maj C E Carlsens
 Capt M J Groves
 Maj P L Steers Jr
 Maj M Mawrence
 Capt E J Pennetto
 Maj L R Day
 Capt H J Bierman
 Maj A G Snow
 Capt C S Garber

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G
 *SK/LK Augsburg
 *LK Dillingen
 *LK Neu Ulm
 *LK Sonthofen
 *SK/LK Kempten
 *LK Donauwörth
 *LK Gunzberg
 *LK Markt Oberdorf
 *LK Memmingen
 *LK Mindelheim
 *LK Neuberg
 *LK Nordlingen
 *LK Fussen
 *LK Krumbach
 *LK Illertissen
 *LK Kaufbeuren
 *LK Wertingen
 *LK Friedberg
 *LK Schwabmunchen

Augsburg
 Augsburg
 Dillingen
 Weissenhorn
 Sonthofen
 Kempten
 Donauwörth
 Gunzberg
 Markt Oberdorf
 Memmingen
 Mindelheim
 Neuberg
 Nordlingen
 Fussen
 Krumbach
 Illertissen
 Kaufbeuren
 Wertingen
 Friedberg
 Schwabmunchen

Lt Col C M Avery
 Lt Col R A Norton
 Maj R J Paul
 Capt J A Morris
 Maj J E Rhea
 Maj R A Wagner
 Capt M G Kruglinski
 1st Lt E A Eaton
 1st Lt H V Worthington
 1st Lt M W Tlepfer
 Capt L A Proger
 Capt W F Bradley
 Capt C L Hopkins
 Capt J N Urtes
 Capt F W Guzak
 Capt J O Renalds
 Maj A E Elliot
 Lt P F Moskowitz
 Capt D J Moran
 Capt J W Kenne

**US SECTOR BERLIN DISTRICT
(APO 755)**

Office of Mil Gov for
US Sector Berlin District

Berlin

Col F L Howley

**BREMEN ENCLAVE
(APO 751)**

Office of Mil Gov for
Bremen Enclave (US)
Wesermünde Detachment

Bremen
 Wesermünde

Col B C Welker
 Lt Col L S Diggs

* Liaison and Security